He referred to the appointment of Mr. John Gray the Fleur Inspector, and said that at the time of that the public feeling now had become decidedly in his favor, or to this effect. I told him of my de votion and services to the Whig party-of some the circumstances attending, and the character of those services, (referring to the election francis complained that I had been condemned unboard. I alluded to the representations about the exaggeration of my services, in reference to those frauls, made, as I had understood, by Roberts and others. I showed him the latter from the merclants and dealers in the tride—I did not deliver ner use any dealers in the trude I did not deliver ner use any other letter A young man, I believe named Gedaey, and I think a clerk in the employ of Gen. John Lloyd, interrupted our laterview, which was by no means satisfactory. The next morning I left Albany and returned to New York. A few days after mereturn from Albany, I obtained and forwarded to Governor Seward, Jetters from Gen. Doughty, George W. Bruen, and David Graham, Jr. Esquires. The letter of General Doughty is as follows:—

His Excellency Wm. H. Sewann. January - 1843.

His Excellency Was H. Sewan :— Dear Sir—Having taken some interest in the appointment of Mr. James B Greatworth to the office he now holds, and understanding there is a disposition to remove him, it may not be out of place for me to say sementing out the subject. Mr G was, fram 1834 to 1838, a close political associate of mine, and it is unnecessary to say I found him a very efficient conductor. He, like myself, was a seceder from the Jackson ranks, and assisted to organize that body of men, the Rank and File Party, to whose exertions, more than to any other, the predominancy of the party is attributable. And I had shape supposed, that his extraordinary exertions were founded in principle. A person thus situated, and whom we have known to be faithful, and who had been rewarded for his services with an office, should not, in my humble opinion, he dismissed upon idle rumor, or accusation without poof. If persons have made charges against him (and I understand they have) vitally affecting his reputation, and which, it true, should not only produce his removal from effice, but consign him to ever lasting disgrace, they owe it to you, to themselves, to the party, and above all to Mr. Glentworth, to substantiate them, by irrefragable testiments.

produce his removal from effice, but consign him to everlasting disgrace, they owe it to you, to themselves, to the
party, and shove all to Mr. Ghentworth, to substantiate
them, by irrefragible testimony—to admit their falsity,
or to withdraw them. I have nayself heard various rumors respecting Mr. G., but as yet have not been able to
find any evidence of their truth. And it is a serious
mors respecting Mr. G., but as yet have not been able to
find any evidence of their truth. And it is a serious
morst respecting Mr. G., but as yet have not been able to
find any evidence of their truth. And it is a serious
matter te dismiss from effice, one whom yourself appoint
ed, and who had been intimately connected with the
party, and closely conversact with its operations from
his fact organization, and should not, in my humble judgment, be done, unless you should be furnished with indubtable evidence of faithlessness, incapacity, or
treachery. I have the honor, &c. &c.
GEORGE S.DOUGHTY.

Having know Mr. G. under the same circumstances
as those referred to by Gen. I. D., I most fully concur in
the suggestions contained in his letter.

Both the letters from Messrs Bruen and Graham were
read to me and scaled. The last named gentleman, I do
not believe, had the remotest idea that any frauds had
been perpetrated. They were strong in my commendation. Mr. B. man's letter spoke of the acquirements of a
personal friend whom he asvocated for office, and whom
he named of course, and contrasted his distinguished reputation and attainments with another person, whom it
was confidently thought would succeed in obtaining
this sepontument. He spoke of the latter as having prodaced some very bad translations from French works.—
In referring to me, he directly, and distinctly, alluded to
the rumors charging me with participation in the election fraude, and offered, I think, some reasons to pelliate
the same on my part. The letter was every thing
I desired; it was scaled, and honded me at Mr. Bruen's
residence, and I forward

county oppositionary, and thus securing to the whig party, the entire paironage of the State.

City Intelligence.

Statistics or Upper Police—We learn from the active superintendent of the prison department of the Upper Police, Charles Bird, Esq., that during the past year there were confined in the Upper Police office tweatly seven hundred and seventy six persons, and during the same period there were five hundred and ninity six lost children brought to the office, most of whom, except foundlings, were claimed—the remainder were sent to the Alms House in the Park. This return makes it fully evident that the Upper Police office is of great convenience to the citizens in the outer portions of the city and the establishment of one on the northwestern part of the town is daily becoming necessary.

Sodden Dearth from Disease of Heart.—A man named John Hogan, a native of Ireland, was taken suddeely sick on Saturday morning last, and not having the comforts of a home, was sent to Bellevue Hospital by Alderman Leonard of the Ninth ward, but died before reaching it. A post mortein examination of the body by Dr. James Hyslop resulted of a verdict of "died from disease of the heart."

Science by Cutting his Throat.—A man, named

THE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT .- A man, named Dower Corson, cut his throat with a razor, while laboring under mental excitement on Sunday week. Dr. Cockcroft was immediately called in, and having dressed the wound, it had the appearance of healing, without causing death. He continued to improve until Thursday morning last, when, from his previous habits, he was attacked with deliting tremens, and died the same day. When asked the cause of committing the deed, he stated that he " was tired of life and trouble, and wished to rid himself of more of it." The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict in accordance with these

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A SAVINGS BANK .- A MAN named William Campbell, entered the Chamber street Saving Fund yesterday, and presented the bank book of John J. Branna, and demanded the amount of \$150, that was entered on it to Branna's credit. The teller having been previously notified of the loss of Branca's bank book, immediately re-

of the loss of Branca's bank book, immediately re-fused to pay the sum demanded, and sending for of-ficer Bowyer, had him arrested, and upon examina-tion he was fully committed for trial.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—A young woman named Bridget Mulchi, aged twenty years, died in a very sudden manner on Sunday morning. She had been on a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. McGrath, at No. 44 Marion street, for the past few days, and Sunday after a short walk was taken sick, and died in a few hours. An examination of the body, resulted in the opinion, that she died of a sudden in-flammation of the bowels. Coroner's verdict, ac-

HALF THEE .- A man named John Murrow, alia Murray, was arrested on Sunday night, while in the act of stealing an overcost, valued at 821, from the house of Chester Dugg, No. 681 Broadway. He

house of Chester Drigg, No. 681 Broadway. He was committed at the upper police office.

The Highway Roberts Carr.—The three young men arrested on New Years evening by Justice Taylor and officer A. M. C. Smith, for committing an assault and battery and robbery on Paniel Bewinghouse, the keeper of an exhibition of deformed animals, at No. 13 Bowery, were examined yesterday before Justice Parker, and fully committed for the C

ASTORER MURDen took place last night, the par-Astronce Mutanes took place last night, the particulars of which will be given to morrow morning.

Melancinely Accinesy.—On Saurday, the Hin ult. the schooner Cathariae, of Forked River, N. J.,
Capiain John Brittain, during the storm raging at that time, was making her way for Sandy Hook, when her bowsprit shrouds gave away, and whilst Capt. B. was engaged with some of his men in taking in her jib, at one fell swoop all went clear, above, a nortice of her cargo and the captain. Capt. ormon of her cargo and the captain. Capt ed to Jackson Co. Olno, and was respected

Mail Steamers have, during the year, performed their trips agreeably to advertisements, without any interruption whatever, and consequently car-ried out the original plan of the line with the great-

st success.

The following table shows the time of arrival and the length of the passage, without deducting the the line commenced running, just a year and a hall ago. It will be seen that they have made twenty nine voyages, and the average time occupied in

eritantia.	STREET	11113 150	4540)	(34)		:12#3	* 5	170 171 2
loadia	- 11	Aug 17.	48	ill	12	- 64	12	18
ritannia	(8)	Sept 17.	- 11	in	13	**	12	64
aledonia	46.	Out 2,	24	in	23	41	60	15
Londin	- (4)	Oct 17.	34	311	12	-	12	- 5
ritannia	10	Nov 3,	44	301	12	43	12	2
aledonia		Nov 19,	44	la	14	183	24	- 44
keadia	- 84	Bec 21.	10	in	16	44	22	- 44
columbia	44	Jan 21.	18:1.	in	:6	44	10	146
citancia	14	Feb 22,	-	in	17	44	12	**
aledonia		Mar 20,	-64	111	15	. 50	20	- 44
Leudin	- 10	Apr 7.	34	\$22	19:	1	12	46
olumbia	44	Apr 21,	46	in	15	100	60	6:
Britannia	14 7	May 6,	4-	211	15	100	10	19
alndonia		May 10,	- 15	in	14	64	12	- 14
Cadia	- 41	June 2,	11/45 U	in	1.4	3.8	12	ex.
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ulumbia		Aug 19.	78.6	in	14	116	119	
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dumbie	- 44	Oct 21.		133	15		38	
ritannia	95	Nov 7	199	in	17	- 16	60	-

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Lancet in Philadelphia, Persons wishing to subscribe to the "New York Lence n Philadelphia, will please leave their names and adfrees at the office of the Herald, No. 87 Dock street, where single copies will also be for sale.

[G. B. ZIEBER, Agent.

New York and Albany Rallroad--The Course of the "Courier and Enquirer"

The "Courier and Enquirer" has at last come out favor of a railroad from this city direct to Albany. This is a circumstance that calls for some com-Regularly every month, for the last six years, and

almost every week, the "New York Herald" has been calling the attention of the people of this city to the great importance of a railroad direct from New York to Albany; and pointing out the immense advantages that would result to every class of our

citizens from the construction of such a road, and the great loss and disadvantages that must of preessity accrue to this city and all its inhabitants, should a railroad be completed between Boston and Albany, before we had constructed one from the latter place to New York. Just as regularly, and with as much vehemence as it was capable of using, has the "Courier & Enquirer" assailed all the prots for the construction of a railroad direct from this city to Albany,-opposed all such plans by every means in its power, ridiculed the idea that such a railroad would ever pay interest on its cost, and that any profit resulting from the same was entirely out of the question between this and the day of judge-

Up to this time the whole of the energies of the "Courier" and its partizans have been expended on the New York and Eric Railroad, which, though it will be valuable when completed, will require two years of time and a very large amount of money to finish. The cause of the present change in the veiws of the "Courier" is not difficult to understand, if we carefully read the article in yester day's paper, in which its views are shadowed forth It is evident throughout that article, that it was written at the instigation of some one connected with the New York and Eric Railroad, and that the whole of its arguments are intended to operate in favor of a railroad from Albany to Piermont or Goshen, there to connect with the New York and Erie Rail

Now let us look, for a few moments, at the state of things connected with all these matters. It is now decided, that a railroad must be constructed without the least delay, direct between this city and Albany. The only question is, how is it to be done? -and on which side of the river is it to be done !-This railroad to be useful, and permanently valuable to this city, should be continuous from city to city-not part railroad and part steamboat. It should run through this State entirely, if possible-not partly through the State of New York and partly through that of New Jersey. It is, therefore, nonsensical to talk about abandoning the plan originally proposed, for a line of railroad direct from New York to Albany, through Westchester, Patnam, Datchess and Columbia Counties: and to substitute, therefor, a railroad from Albany to Piermont, and a steamboat from Piermont here. To say nothing of the trouble, tediousness, and confusion arising from the change of conveyances on the line, there is the insurmount able fact that, during part of the winter, a steamhoat cannot reach Piermont on account of the ice. It is true that this difficulty might be got over by constructing a branch from Piermont to Jersey City .-But even in this case, there will be delay upon de lay; the legislature of New Jersey must be applied to, and also, the legislature of New York again, for the small space that would have to be constructed between Piermont and the New Jersey State line And thus delays, and difficulties innumerable will arise, and two years will elapse before this would be carried out, and all this time Boston would be car rying of our trade.

These are the points that are to be kept in view. If the inhabitants of that section of the country think proper to commence immediately, the con struction of a railroad from Albany to Goshen, let them do it. There can be no objection to their making such a railroad on their own hook. But the energies and means of the State, or this city, must not be wasted on that plan-or at least until w have a railroad direct from here to Albany, on the east side of the river. The "Courier" says, in this connection-

"We cannot but congratulate our citizens, that all the nally failed; and we indulge the hope that our capita ists will continue to turn a deaf ear to every appeal for aid,so long as there exists a doubt of the character of the Road intended to be constructed."

Now, is this the language that an influential ion nal ought to hold in relation to a project of such vital importance to this city? There never has been a doubt of the character of the road that was to be constructed between this city and Albany on the east side of the Hudson. It was to be built in the best and most substantial manner that could be earployed; and will be so built, and that too, we trust, before the expiration of one year. It can be built in a year, and we trust that all our civizens will be stir themselves in the matter.

We have just begun the race in the year 1842 : let us not let it close, without our having this railroad completed. Of its importance to this city a volume might be written. Let it be remembered that the Boston and Albany railroad is now in full operation. That every day, produce is finding its way to a mar ket in Boston, that ought legitimately to find a market here. That as the spring advances, and the canot onens this trade will be increased ten twentyaye, a hundred fold. That the associations formed between the merchants of Boston, Albany, Syracuse, Schenectady, Auburn, Rochester, &c. during this winter, will be strengthed and increased during the summer. And that the effect of all this will be a less of millions of dollars to this city, before we can possibly complete our rail road, although we use all naginable despatch.

These are but a few of the points that might be advanced in order to arouse the people of this city to a sense of their duty in this matter. Every class of our citizens are interested in this railroad. Trade of every kind will greatly increase here when it is finished; whilst it will rapidly decline until that period. We shall then no longer have the fluctua tions and increase in the price of beef, flour, wood, and all descriptions of provisions in fuel that we w have during four months every winter; this nerests the poor particularly. On the other hand, he value of real estate will increase; and thus the ich will reap an advantage. In short, all classeshe merchant, the landholder, the landlord, the me chanic, even the poorest man in the community

will be benefitted. And if this will not stir the people of this city to action, in the matter, we know not what will.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.-This venerable oody meets to-day in Albany, and a more important ession has not been held for many years. Internal improvements-the reorganization of State creditthe representation of the Criminal Sessions of this city—a repeal of the Registry law—a review of the banking system—and many other subjects will occu py their attention. We have every reason to beleve that the present legislature will act with great prudence and circumspection.

Long Monegen. - This popular English noblema left this city yesterday for Philadelphia, where he intends maying a few days, previous to his departure for Washington. After examining the movement of the wheels of government awhile at Washington, he will continue his journey as far south as

Supply Hausen .- This edition of the Herald was not published last Sunday, on account of New Year's happening on Saturday, the day previous. Next Sanday, and all fifture Sandays, it will appear The Lancet

The first number of this medical journal was pub shed yesterday, and appeared to give general satisection. An immense number of subscribers came ouring in, and it is worthy of remark, that the work bids fair to be as popular amongst the non-profes-sional public as the physicians. Well, this is not o be wondered at. Have not every man and wonan in the community got bodies to be preserved in realth, as well as souls to be saved, and should they not manifest anxiety about the one as well as th ther? We hope that all this is indicative of a rowing spirit of inquiry into the laws and functions of the animal economy, which will divest the science and practice of the healing art, of all that mysterious gloom amid which the uneducated and incompetent practitioner, as well as the bronzed empiric, have made merchandise of the public health. The present number of the Lancet contains the

first of a series of "reviews" which will embrace

the whole course of Lectures on Surgery by Dr. Morr. This gentleman, it is well known, stands in the front rank of the eminent surgeons of the day, and as the record of his enlarged experience and profound skill, has never before been given to the world, these papers must render the journal extremely popular. Lectures by Professors REVERE, PATTIion, Brek, and other able teachers in this city and throughout the Union, are also announced as forthcoming. These reports will constitute a very important feature in the Lancet, and will, we venture to predict, secure for it a widely-extended circula-Practitioners and students will thus obtain for three dollars annually, a vast amount of matter, perhaps otherwise altogether inaccessible, or presented in ponderous tomes, whose dimensions and price would necessarily exclude them from the hands of the great mass of the Profession. Besides Professors will thus be brought fairly before the eyes of a discerning public. Some of the most valuable discoveries of the greatest physicians and surgeons of he Old World, were first published in this way in

the London Lancet.

Then we have in the present number of this ournal, notices of several new and valuable medieal works-reports of the Clinique-cases in private practice, and a great variety of interesting and valuole practical matter extracted from the Foreign Iournals. In his first leading article the editor thus states his principles and objects.

c." In the first place, the i, we will be perfectly independent. We some no tavors from any man, or body of men. We have no purposes to serve apart from the general good of our profession. We are free from all feelings of partizanship—we are bound to no petty clique—we have no local interests to advance and defend. Our great objects in assuming the solemn responsibilities of our present position are to diffuse among the membars of our profession in this vast division of the earth, alone among of seals practical information as is at the bars of our [profession in this vast division of the earth, a large amount of such practical information, as at present entirely beyond the reach of most of them—to elevate and purify the character of the profession—to remove popular prejudices and errors—to give permanent record to the multitudinous experience of practitioners throughout the entire Union—to act as a medium of communication with the O_{1D} Works—and to represent the important influences which emanate from this great centre of national intelligence, so far as they have a bearing upon the medical profession."

Such designs carried out with steadfastness and zeal will ensure success, and will in time exterminate quackery, and " purge to a sound and vigorous health," the medical profession.

GLENTWORTH'S DISCLOSURES-THE MORALS OF POLITICIANS.-We give to-day several scenes from the brochure just published by Glentworth, developing the interesting movements of a certain political clique in this city, during the years 1838 and 1839. They are well worth reading by every person of

mature age and unsettled thoughts.

This singular pamphlet may be considered in variety of aspects. 1st, its literary merit-2d, its originality-3d, its morals-4th, its development ef the vagaries of human nature-5th, its capacity to be dramatized and represented at the Chatham and Olympic theatres.

Its literary merits are not equal to those of the elder dramatists, or even the modern novelists, beginning with Scott and ending in Dickens. Glentworth is somewhat inferior to Shakspeare, in the arrangement of his characters-in the management of his plot-and in the quality of his language. His thoughts and incidents are, however, equal in originality to any rascality in the historical plays of the great bard of Avon. His language is simple-just nough, and no more; but we doubt whether Glentorth will not be forgotten before Shakspeare.

But of all the characteristics of this strange devepoment, perhaps its morale is the most philosophical and original. Glentworth and his respectable associates, including Noah Cook and his coat turaed, seem to have taken more pains and expended ore money, to make themselves what they are,

what then is to be done? Aye, this is the question, truly. Look at the state of the political press, and see how thoroughly base and corrupt it is. No good can come from that quarter. Every political paper seems to be the organ of deception and impadent impostures—and, when an independent journal lifts up its head, and tells "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," they fall upon it and attempt to destroy its character and circulation by every species of faisehood, calumny and libel. From this state of thiogs nothing can deliver us but a large shower of fire and brimstone from heaven, or the representation of the scenes in a dramatic spectacle at some of the theatres. Let us have an original drama. Ridicule and fire, sarcasm and red hot brimstone, will only our the morals of the age.

shen and the Eric Road, to this city, with the Governor's Message. The arrangement was made without the knowledge of the Company, and we have authority for stating that the Company will now bring it dows to-night for the whole newspaper press. This is right and proper. Good-

CALLS UPON THE MAYOR-We understand that the Mayor's office was crowded with visiters on New Year's Day. Every thing passed off admirably; there was no improper behavior, as had been re-

Curious Proceedings in the Court of

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Noah delivered one of the tost corious and original charges to the Grand

interest in the criminal jurisprudence of this city and county to know, that during the year which has just closed, there have been 1857 persons tried for various of fences by this Court, and during the previous year, 1335 cases, the county of the present term, county population. The calendar, for the present term, county population of the proper authorities; also bound in justice to say, that such impressions are erroneous; the vigillance of the Folice peparament continues unabated, and the Watchis properly and efficiently organized. Reforms, embracing a considerable addition to the existing numerical force of the Folice, and consequently involving additional and heavy expenditures; it is understood are in contemplation; but such reforms, it is believed, are, at this time, of questionable policy. Substituting an annual salary for Folice Officers, instead of fees, and thus equalizing their pay and duties, and gradually increasing their aumber and the number of the Watch in an annual ratio with the increase of population, would isceme to be all that is required to streng hen this branch of the public service. You will find, gentlemen, that the greatest amount of your labors will be davoted, as usual, to complaints of assaults and batteries. The Court has pressed upon the consideration of the Police Department the expeediency of sending all those complaints, excepting in segravated cases, for the prompt decision of the Court of Special Sessions, and thus relieve the Grand Inquest and the county, and of no interest to the public. At the September term of this Court, the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Javy, brought to their consideration of the State. You are immediately interested, gentlemen, in giving your attention to th

associates, inclining Noah cook and his eductive deed, seem to have taken more pains and expended more money, to make themselves what they are, than would have enabled twice the number of honest men to have become rich and get to the Mayorally. There is a great want of economy in the practice of rascality in the present age. Here is Gleutworth himself now reduced to poverty and disgrace by his association and agency in these "operations." Suppose he had exhibited the same skill in the honest ways of business, he might not have associated with so "very respectable people," as they call themselves, but he would have enjoyed character, competence and comfort at this day, at his sown fireside. Honor, integrity, and enterprize are the only materials for a sound and lasting repetation in society. Calumny and falsehood cannot shake a character founded on such principles. Even the very men who were associated with Glein worth, and who may be now in the enjoyment of office and reward, will have one day to come down from their giddy heights, and take rank with their agent in the lower walks of society.

Again—The developments of Glentworth are confined to politicians; but if we could get a peep into the interior of banks, the same lax morality would be discovered—the same want of honesty—they have disgraced the American rapublic in the eyes approach to the land for the last few years, have corrupted and debauched the country—they have disgraced the American rapublic in the eyes approach to the world. Politicians may deny the truth of the world. Politicians may deny the truth of the world. Politicians may deny the truth of the more melancholy that it is so.

What then is to be done! Aye, this is the question, truly. Look at the state of the politicial press, and see how thoroughly base and corrunt it is. No interest the consumer to the containing and the developments, but the public at large—the great mass of the two parties, who are honest, because the consumant panile in the more melancholy that it is so.

What then is

spectacle at some of the theatres. Let us have an original drama. Ridicule and fire, sarcasm and red het brimstone, will only cure the morals of the age. Glentworth's disclosures will form the basis of two or three five act plays—a couple of farces in one act each—besides three original scenes, six songs, and half a melo-drama.

Exercise races Albany—We are informed that it was with the "Sun," not the "Courier," with which an arrangement was secrely made to run an exclusive express from Albany, by the way of Goshen and the Fire Read to this city, with the Gor. of the strong arm of the law as our only saided an goard. The remedy, gentlemen, is in your his When year, as protectors of the public peace, indificultars, this Court will not on conviction, thris the duty of indicting the penalty of the law, ments for obtaining goods on false pretencis, or to increase with the embarrassaents of trade and and yet there are but few convictions under the arising it would seem, from the conflicting opin more, in defining clearly and satisfactorily to we tent the fraud has been carried out. It was, not the intention of the Legislature, by this statute, which statute, and the intention of the Legislature, by this statute, which is statute, and the intention of the Legislature, by this statute, and the intention of the Legislature, by this statute, are indicated by the highest legal tribunals that it protences procured the credit, the case is fully my yet in everal recent trials in this Court, un yet in several recent trials in this Court, under the same fifteen hundred people.

The Grand Jury at the N vember term maicted a persolar obtaining goods under false pretences, and within few days past the complainant requested this court enter a noile prosequin the case, on the ground that had settled with the individual indicted clearly establis

ly pursued as a business, opens the door to every description of fraud, pauperism, and vice, and should be promptly put down.

With your powers as members of the Grand Inquest of the county, I believe you are all familiar. It was said by an emiaent jurist, in relation to the powers of Grand Jurors, that "all the operations of government, and of its officers, are within the compass of their view and research. They may suggest public improvements, and the means of removing public inconveniences; they may expose to public inspection or to public punishment, public bad men and public bad measures. There are, however, rules and limitations to the use of this power: the testimony before you, though as parte, must be in all cases strictly legal and competent. Either of you, from your own knowledge of the commission of crime, may bring the subject before the Grand Jury for its deliberation and action, but the most approved and salutary course in the administration of justice, is to act upox such matters as shall be brought before you through the proper law officer of the court, and this course will, in most cases, secure the legality and force of any indictment which you may direct. You are, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, in a measure, the Cabinet of this court, and while it is our duty to lay before you facts, in which the public are supposed to have an interest, we are bound to carry out your suggestions and sustain your acts in the legal discharge of your important duties.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.-Sir Charles departs thi afternoon at four o'clock, for Albany, en route for Montreal. His Excellency will take the Boston, instead of the Norwich route to Albany, on account of the freezing of the Thames. It was the intention of Mr. Buchauan, H. B. M 's Consul, to have given

Yesterday, Mr. Jostice Nosh delivered one of the most corticus and original charges to the Grand Jury, that ever has signalized the administration of justice, from the tune of the famous Justice Shallow, who sat upon the bench in the age of Sir John Fal. staff. We have received from his Hotors a copy of the charge, which we amex.

Judge Nosh, from the tenor and character of his charge, considers himself as a nort of President of the republic, and actually calls the Grand Jury his "cabinet." To this "cabinet." has delivered message, embracing almost every thing under the newspaper press. The Judge, with great drollery, condemns the frauds, failures, and misconduct of banks—and in the next breath is especially severe on the newspapers, because they warm the public agrisms such corrupt and shaving institutions. Pray, what is the amiable Judge driving at 1 Does he intend to prevent all pressures in the money market? How comes his message to blow hot and cold in the same breath? One important point he has forgotten. Why did he not give as his opinion on the repudiation of the State debts? Or does he leave that subject to the Governor of Goney Island exclusively?

But enough—tit well, perhaps, that the legislature meets this day—and to them we commit this message, to blow hot and cold in the same breath? One important point he has forgotten. Why did he not give as his opinion on the repudiation of the State debts? Or does he leave that has just closes, there have been 187 persons tried for various of fearest public to the Governor of Goney Island exclusively?

But enough—tit well, perhaps, that the legislature meets this day—and to them we commit this message, and the re-organization of the Court of Sessions. Here is the curiosity:—

Gestructure or read of the court of the court of the proper study of

style. Among the guests invited, were His Honor ! the Mayor, Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Thompson, and Judge Betts; Right

Rev. Bishop Onderdonk; Admiral Walton, Royal

the United States Navy; Captain Erskine, of the Illustrious, and many others.

Sir Charles expresses himself so highly delighted with his reception here by the Americans, that he says he shall hardly know how to excuse himself to his government for having delayed here so long as he has. He received numerous calls upon New Year's, in a manner worthy of himself. He will

The Illustrious puts to sea to-day. All her officers, who have been enjoying the hospitalities of Mr. Blancard since their arrival in port, went on board ship yesterday. The Illustrious is said to be the first British seventy-four that has visited our harbor since the Revolution.

REPLY OF THE PHLIADELPHIA GRAND JURY TO THE DECISION OF THE COURT.-The following is the very excellent and common sense reply of the Philadelphia Grand Jury to the decision of the Court. quashing the indictment of individuals connected with the late Bank of the United States :-

The Grand Jury, previous to their retiring from their The Grand Jury, previous to have returning from anerto-duties, sek leave to remove an error into which the Court have fallen, in reference to the proceedings against several individuals connected with the late Bank of the United States. They respectfully state, that the Prose-cuting Attorney for the Commonwealth was consulted Court have failed, in reference to the proceedings against several individuals connected with the late Bank of the United States. They respectfully state, that the Prosecuting Attorney for the Commonwealth was consulted and advisee with, from the commencement of the examination, in regard to the legality of making the presentment; and, further, that the evidence elicited in the progress of inquiry, was not made use of for the foundation of the charge against the person testifying. And that the witnesses were made sensible that they were not required to give any testimony which could, in the most remote degree, subject them to a criminal prosecution.

After having the most positive, clear, and conclusive testimony of respectable witnesses, possessing a knowledge of the affairs of the institution, as to the proligate abuse of the trust confided by an honest and unsuspecting body of stockholders, to the persons presented to the Court, the immense pecuniary lesses of our fellow citizens, many of them of the most feeble and defenceless character—the deep stigma cast upon our city by the alleged violation of duty—all urged the Grand Jury to give to this important subject the deepest examination. This transaction has no parallel in the history of our City and State abroad, and dishonered her proud name. If the profligate abuse of investments is to be considered in society as a mere breach of, trust, and the squandering of the funds of our public charities left by benevolent persons for the general good, cannot be protected by the arm of the law—if the aged are to be deprived of their support, accumulated by years of industry—the widow to be improverished, and the orphan to be left destitute—the sooner the community is convinced of the excitement of the public mind, in consequence of these repeated abuses, and the doubtful management of other institutions, call for prompt and decisive action by our courts of justice to bring those persons, if goilty, to punishment. That the presentment has been called, and in which eve

we regret, inasment as it has prevented the parties in plicated, from receiving an immediate, fair, and impatibit trial, before a jury of their country, and their guilt or innocence cetablished; and that it precludes our proceeding any further into certain pelice transactions, to which the siteration of the Court has been called, and in which every chire its leeply interested.

Ticker Nigner.—To-night the very conteous door keepers and under functionaries of the Park Theatre, appeal to the public for a benefit. We hope to eet the house crowded; the general disposition, on the part of the door keepers at this theatre, to be commediate the public, should secure such a result. We notice a very strong bill of catertainments exclusive of this, the cause should claim attention. We would particularly recommend the young bloods about town, who are in the labit of visiting this theatre, and depending upon the countesy of the box keepers to obtain chighle seats, to manifest their gratitude on this eccanion, and, for once, to appropriate their dollar in a good cause.

Mr. Horn's Coverat Last Evening—This magnificent festival went off last evening in fine style Mad. Spokar Zahn was encored, and sang very finely. Signor De Begnis and Mr. Braham, were encored in a duetto from the Barber of Seville; as also Mr. Braham, in one or two soles. No one gave better satisfaction than the Ms srs. C. E. Horn and C. E. Horn, Jr. E. e. y thing was in good taste, and well conducted. There was an audience of the first on the trial.

A girl, named Ann, Ritely was arraigned and pleaded guilty to an indictanent against her for graded guilty to an indictanent against ther for graded guilty to an indictanent agains

better satisfaction then the Mests. C. E. Horn, Jr. E ey thing was in good taste, and well conducted. There was an audience of the Special Sessions will meet at half past the Special Sessions will meet at half past the Special Sessions will meet at half past the

PARK THEATRE. - Agrees by to the card publish in our paper of yesterday, M'ile El-sier appeared fo the last time at the Park theatre, last night; not the "solicitation of numerous parties" as false. advertised in the bills, but from her own feel age liberality to compensate the management for loss it may have sustained during the period of B indisposition. Her services were gratuitous, Mr. Simpson, in whose behalf she lent her invaldab aid, has been guilty of a misdemeanor in with ing his acknowledgment for a benefit received, w the public will not lose sight of. The house crowded with the admirers of M'lle Elseler, asbled for the last time to revel in her enchanting of formance of the Bayadere-at the close of the en tertainment, in reply to the unanimous call of house, the dansuse appeared and bade farewell the following feeling address, at the conclus' which she was quite overcome with emotion-

which she was quite overcome with emotion—
Lables and Gentlemen.—I have come to bid you facewell—an affectionate, but sad farewell. Time and space
will soon rise up between us; and am I destined to see
you again, or never to return?—I know not; but come
what may, nothing can efface the receilection of your
goodness. It is here, (placing her hand upon her heast)
and here it will remain, wird, unchangeable, and fercer
The about the second of the

Thus has Mile. Elssler terminated her career here. and her last generous action has added another jew-el to the bright coronet which already encircles her brow. While every body will appreciate her liberality in playing for the benefit of Simpson, they will ever recur to his conduct with disgust, when they reflect upon his ungallant and ungrateful demeanor on this occasion, in withholding an acknowledgment from one who, by her efforts, del him signal service last night.

LATEST FROM VENEZUELA AND NEUVA GRANADA. We have received El Venezolano to the 26th of No. vember. It contains news from Bogota to the 10th of October.

Riohacha had submitted to the Federal Government, and Ocana had been taken

The Pope of Rome had sent one of his emissaries

to the Republic of Venezuela, where he had been very coolly received. The Bishop of Guayona had taken the oath to the constitution, and by so doing. virtually renounced his allegiance to the Pap

LATER FROM HONDURAS.-By the arrive' Florida Blanca, Captain Pederson, we have files of the Belize Gazette to the 15th ult contain now news. The markets remained the same as at last advices.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN MAINE - Joshua Crumpel aged seventy, was recently tried in Belfast, Maine, for a rape! He was found quilty of assult and battery only. William Thompson, on a similar charge, was found guilty.

> Vice Chancellor's Court. Before Vice Chancellor McCoun

Before Vice Chancellor McCoun

JAN. 3.—Matta Margaret Louisa Brockum set

John F. Brockump.—This was an action instituted
for divorce. The parties were married at Bromes
in 1822, and came to New York in 1835. They separated in 1837, on account of the husband sill
treatment. She went to reside with Mr. Mathey,
jeweller, Chatham street, as housekeeper. In 1836
Brockamp became connected with a woman named
Mary Matthews, residing in Spring street, and
they have been frequently seen together in a manner that left no doubt as to their guilty conduct.
Divorce granted, a vinculo matrimonii, (from
bond of marriage.)

Divorce granted, a vinculo matrimonii, (from bond of marriage.)

Many Richards vs. George Richards.—Application for limited divorce. The parties were married at Boston in 1832, and came to this city in 1834. The wife complains that Richards has frequently bent and ill used her, threatened her life, and acted in a disgusting manner before her daughter by a former marriage. He is, moreover, ind elect, and does nothing towards her maintenance. Divorce granted, a mansa et thoro, (from bed and b ard)

John Leopold Liberthorn vs. Lucie Juliette Parrin, Viewe Pontalier, his wife.—In December, 1839, Mr. I. took his wife and four young children to risit their relatives and friends at Bordeaux, in France. He returned in the May following, leaving his family among his people. In April, 1841, Mrs. L. also

menced an illicit intercourse, which was continued after their arrival in New York. Divorce granted

after their arrival in New York. Divorce granted, a vinculo matrimonii.

Sanuel Merrill vs. Selden & Richa ls.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction on the transfer of stock in the Apalachicola Land Company, piedged by the Morris Canal Company to the State of Indiana.—Motion granted.

William Sears and others vs. Thomas Jesse, and others.—This was an application to provent mency being paid to receivers. Application denied Dykers & Alstyne vs. V. S. Willer.—This was a demurrer to a bill seeking title to assigned property in Massachusetts and elsewhere. Demurrer allowed. Navy; Commodore Perry and Captain Newton, of

Thomas Francis vs. Gregory Richie and others. - I motion to give title to property in possession Mr. Frost, Long Island, which has been sold to Mr. Begart, under an order of Chancery, but which he refuses to give up, claiming title that the order has not reached. Motion laid over, without

Prejudice.

Peter Stuyesant vs. Walton H Peckham - Motion to extend time for taking testimony. Motion

denied.

Peter G Stuyvesant vs. Morris Robinson and obers—Motion in respect to the transfer of trust on
estate of Hannah Channing. Report confirmed.

Be ore the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Innes and Timpson. Jan. 3.—The calendar presents the following new cases for trial at this term:—Robbery, lat degree; 1, burglary 2; grand larceny 6; perjury 1; misdemeanor 1—total 11. Also, on the calendar from the last term, indicted 19; convicted 2; bastardy 1-total 33
The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand

Gerardus Boyce, Foreman.
Calvin Condit,
Nicholas Fisher,
Samuel Griffin,
John W. Howe,
Gilbert C. Hebbard,
Joseph Jackson,
James Keb,
Joseph Jackson,
James Webb,
Samue Waterbury,
John W. Samue Waterbury,
John W. Samue Waterbury,
John W. Stervett,
William Ingra=18.
Thirty-two of the petitifurors were empannelled out of eighty-four. Fourteen were fined, and the remainder excused. Two of the grand juvers were also fined. Gerardus Boyce, Foreman

The grand jury were then charged by Jidge

No.11.

At the conclusion of the empanneling of the Jurors, Gronge Garres, Esq., stated to the Court,
that, as the counsel of Jonathan Amery and Henry
F. Leels, who have been prosecuted by John
Haggerty, of a charge of obtaining goods or notes
under false pretences, he respectfully asked that
an early day would be fixed for the trial of the case, under false pretences, he respectfully asked that an early day would be fixed for the trial of the case, as his clients were extremely anxious to meet the case at once. The District Attorney states in reply, that, owing to the business of the O or ane Terminer, he thought it would be impossible to bring it up at this term, but if in his power, it should be called on during the ensuing set. Mr. Griffen then stated that he wished this Court and the community to understand that his clients avoned their entire innocence of the charge alleged against them, and that they would make it fully manifest on the trial.

A set, named Anni Riley, was arraigned and